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Farming in Tsetse Controlled Areas

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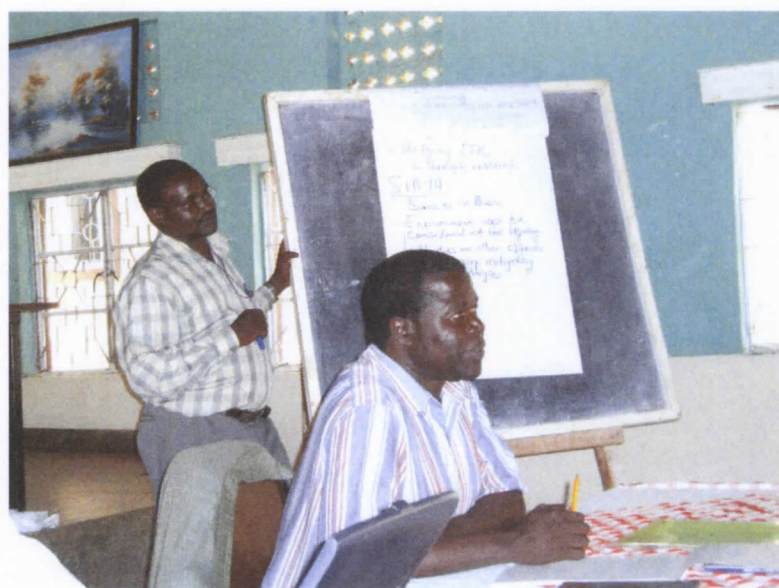
Environmental Monitoring and Management Component

EMMC

Project Number: 7.ACP.RP.R. 578

Report of the workshop with Fitca – Kenya on environment held in Busia, on 9th August 2004

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Natural
Resources
Institute

FITCA EMMC Report Number W5



FITCA-EMMC

**Workshops on environment
with
FITCA-KENYA & FITCA-UGANDA**

**By
Mugatha Simon Mbugua - ILRI**

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1.0 Introduction

Within the context of its work plan, FITCA-EMMC brought together the staff of FITCA Kenya, and those of the district and divisional agricultural and extension offices to a one day workshop, which aimed at establishing an effective link and exchange process between the national operational teams of FITCA in Kenya and its environmental component. The workshop was held in Busia town in Kenya, on the 9th August, 2004.

The workshop was based on the principle of exchange of knowledge and the experience gained for the benefit of: a) understanding, by the FITCA operational staff, the concepts and the findings of EMMC, b) dissemination to the EMMC team, of the knowledge acquired by the FITCA operational staff on the environment, expound on emerging cross-cutting issues and possible interventions.

The specific objectives for this workshop were:

- a) Enhance the perceptions of environmental issues in FITCA areas,
- b) Discuss methodological approach adopted in surveys,
- c) Capacity building and strengthen awareness in environmental issues.
- d) Proposals to add value to the results of monitoring and improving awareness.
- e) Continuation of environmental monitoring after FITCA phase ends.

2.0 Expected results and deliverables:

- A common perception or vision of FITCA staff, EMMC staff and local officers on environment in the rural areas where FITCA is in place.
- A strategy to facilitate awareness development and adoption of activities in environment, in the frame of EMMC, now and in future projects.
- Identifying stakeholders, representatives of the institutions working in the region and concerned with a) environmental issues, b) rural development and/or c) T&TC.
- The preparation of the next workshops with stakeholders and with some community representatives¹.
- A proposal of documents and material to be prepared supporting environmental awareness development and activities.
- A plan of contact at administrative or ministerial level to deliver messages and results to relevant institutions.

2 – Fitca session on the organisation of coming FITCA activities

¹ Particularly those still contacted in the previous workshops.

Dr Solomon Haile Mariam, regional coordinator of the FITCA project and participant to the meeting, took the opportunity to introduce a short session dedicated to the FITCA project, to inform the main staff of FITCA Kenya, including the FITCA Kenya Coordinator, and the main stakeholders, of the latest developments concerning FITCA Kenya before it officially hands over its responsibilities to the Ministry of Livestock. The report of this part of the day is presented in annex 1.

3.0 FITCA-EMMC workshop on environment

Dr. Toutain guided people through the day's program. He commended Dr. Orot who has been very persistent in saving FITCA from premature death. Dr. Orot was asked to preside over the election of the chairperson and the participants unanimously voted for the DVO Bungoma who then chaired the meeting. It was noted that there were more male participants than female.

3.1 General considerations about environment in FITCA area

The objectives of this session:

1. What is environment and what are its components
2. Establish the link between the participants and all the stakeholders
3. To see how environmental activities can be continued after the tsetse flies have been eliminated

The environment is normally not well understood. Dr. Toutain posed the question of environment to the audience, to determine just how much this term is understood.

Q. What is environment?

There were various answers as to what the participants consider to be the environment:

- i) The surrounding
- ii) Maintaining the balance of nature
- iii) All that encompasses life.

He then gave a concise definition of what constitutes the environment as: a combination of elements that surround the living things. It is natural and includes the biochemical, biophysical and the physico-chemical components of the ecosystems and landscapes. The ecosystem is self sustaining. Its components interact with each other to maintain a balance and each has a role in this balance. Some have greater importance, others have less importance, but any change in one affects the whole system. The environment can be modified. The purpose of the EMMC is to address the changes that take place when people change their surroundings.

Most of the environmental resources are renewable while others are not.

Components of the environment can be categorized as:

- Non-living: atmosphere air

- Soils and minerals
- Water sea and continental waters – some areas are dry other are wet
- Vegetation – very diverse and includes forests, grass, shrubs etc, either natural or introduced. Some species have caused great concern e.g. invading weeds like water hyacinth, striga etc.
- Animals – includes wild and domestic animals. Insects, birds and reptiles are in the category of animals.
- Human beings are important in the ecosystem, and are a major source of modification.

The essence of environmental component in the FITCA project becomes even more critical due to the effects that it is having on the environment and the ecosystem. Concerns are being raised because of problems like sedimentation and effects on other non-target organisms. New environmental problems come up as the control of tsetse progresses. These issues originate locally and have impacts at regional and global scales. For example, destruction of forests in order to open up land for pasture (for cattle) leads to climate changes at the global level. A lot of erosion and degradation of habitats are of a global concern.

3.2 Results of FITCA EMMC

This session was presented by Dr. Joseph Maitima, who synthesized the achievements of FITCA EMMC, in ecological surveys and monitoring. He highlighted the milestones in form of outputs and deliverables, which included the mapping and designing of monitoring structure, of the focal tsetse control areas. Accordingly, Dr. Maitima gave a brief historical background underlying the implementation of FITCA EMMC in the region, as thus; since the onset of FITCA during the colonial times, the methods that were employed to eradicate tsetse flies were very destructive to the environment. However, with time new approaches were adopted whose impact to the environment has reduced dramatically. Today's methods do not destroy the environment directly but there are indirect effects that have resulted from the current tsetse control. For instance the expansion of agriculture with its effects makes the donors concerned that as the control of tsetse progresses harmony with the environment will be essential so that there will be no need that donor come back soon after to help in restoring the degraded environment.

He asked the attendants to give their views on the following:

How has the land changed?

- Area cropped – has increased
- Crop types – commercial crop has increased (e.g. tobacco in Angurai) but in some areas however, food crop is being planted more and more for commercial purposes. Lack of inputs and low income has led people to consume less and sell more of food crops.

- Food crop – more people are growing it
- Fallows – most fallows are decreasing due to pressure on land. Tsetse control has led to increase of livestock and therefore most fallows are being increasingly used as pasture.

Land/soils

According to the farmers, the soils are loosing fertility. Farmers are able to identify some of the weeds associated with low soil fertility status. Similarly, the yields have gone down.

Biodiversity is affected directly by processes of land changes and can be used in rapid land assessment. This includes:

- i. Vegetation
- ii. Wildlife
- iii. Birds and insects

Land use mapping has been done as baseline data for the township and angurai

The purpose is;

- Reference point where one can come back and assess the changes that have taken place since this mapping
- Out scaling to interpret satellite images
- Ground surveys e.g. Julia's work will come up with social data that will reflect the changes on the ground.

Due to lots of human influence, there are no mature trees in the area and the ones that are present are food trees. Wood demand is very high and young trees are cut for firewood for instance in Busia where it is used in drying tobacco.

Native plants provide goods and services to the local people and their disappearance has led to a loss of livelihood options available to the people.

Land

- Subdivision of land has occurred rapidly due to overpopulation and the incomers who buy land in the area.
- Change of ownership has become more frequent
- Value of land has increased
- Greater dependence on inorganic fertilizers due to lack of manure
- Clearing of catchment and riverbanks and increase of cash crops and commercial crops
- Use of insecticides and pesticides is more today
- New breeds of livestock, due to diseases, and when no diseases, new ones are introduced
- Animal sizes and herds have decreased.

When the soil samples of last year are compared with the samples of this year, there are positive indications that the soils are improving perhaps due to increased use of animal manure. Most people in the Ugandan side have bought land and have migrated from other areas according to people who live there.

3.3 Impacts of FITCA activities and other development activities on the environment in the region

FITCA activities and their effects on the environment in Kenya:

1. *Tsetse control-targets and traps*; - most traps obtain other insects that are not intended, including bees and butterflies. The beekeepers are usually not aware of this since they do not get to analyze the data nor see the results. Nevertheless it is still a cause for concern;
Net (zero grazing)-it is felt that the mosquitoes and malaria may have decreased around the area. In bondo this is the case. Ugandans have accepted the use of nets, but in Kenya their use has not been very appreciated. There are many benefits that have not been documented.
Impregnation of nets has a negative effect on human skin, and this could also be true for the animals.
Crush pen – there is accumulation of insecticide around the crush pen which affects environment, when milking the cow, the pesticides may contaminate the milk, the calf may suckle pesticides from the contaminated under. The milk sold/taken by the farmer can potentially be toxic.
Trypanocides - a study indicated that a percentage of the trypanocide was present in the meat ie. Food quality was affected since the farmers may not allow the stipulated time period before slaughter.
Stolen targets and traps are also used else where e.g. to kill bedbugs in the case of Somali.
2. *Animal Traction* – increases clearing of bush and soil erosion; could be positive since land is put into production, lately there is international concern that by opening up the soils, you are exposing the microorganism. Therefore it is more beneficial to combine it with conservational tillage; it was noted in Uganda that the below ground biodiversity decreased when weeding was done due to loss of vegetation. As such use of conservation tillage was observed to yield healthier grasses. The normal local plants need to be used because the Montana? seeds may have a negative effect on the local vegetation. Mitigation of negative effects is important, and we might be hard pressed to qualify some technologies and disqualify others. All the available technologies need to be used wisely-the conservation tillage can only work in some areas and not others. Spraying of herbicides that go with conservation tillage is even worse than tilling the land because other animals are badly affected. Some promotion is just marketing practices for new technologies.

3. *Poultry development and livestock*- could have a lot of effects e.g. overgrazing and soil erosion, deforestation for pasture. For instance in Yala swamp, clearing in order to graze animals had a negative effect in the area and resulted in drying up of the swamp. These animals can also be a source of manure. In some countries, commercial farmers find the production of manure a problem because too much is produced. In urban areas the manure production is a problem given the size of the plots.
4. *Conservation tillage*: this area has not been well established.
5. *Cassava production* – may increase the number of rodents, and since chemical is used to control them, this could lead to food poisoning and contamination of soils. However, cassava may serve to protect the soils and help in conservation since it is grown for more than one year, cassava needs a lot of nutrients and therefore requires the soils to be fertilized or else the soils become poor, cassava does not require use of fertilizer, it is considered as a heavy miner of soil nutrients which is also known locally. It is therefore a good crop for degraded areas, but in the long run the soils will be more degraded. Use of cassava before the recommended nine months is leading to death. The reason is because of lack of food. Even the old people know that there are varieties for ugali, boiling etc, and they could not misuse them.
6. *Promotion private animal health care*
7. *Control of other animal diseases*-tick borne diseases, helminthes.
8. *Deworming of young calves* was done to increase the survival rates
9. *Use of vaccines on chicken*
10. Crush pens were used for diagnosis and vaccination
11. Breed improvement through artificial insemination

Immigration of people due to FITCA activities of eradication of tsetse; There is no feeling in Kenya that population has increased for this reason.

4.0 How individual activities of the FITCA Kenya staff and agricultural/extension officers relate to the environment;

4.1 Busia dvo:

The Busia DVO begun by asking the question of how EMMC related the natural environment and the political environment e.g. political good will considering that the political representation is implemented by NEMA, who were absent in the meeting. He felt that the political fraternity supported the original spraying, and therefore the crush pens should have been abandoned.

In response, Dr. Maitima indicated that it was and still is our responsibility to inform the policy makers on how information we have can be used to shape our environment in future. We are charged

with synthesizing information in such a way that it can be accessed by all stakeholders considering the dynamics of politics and project administrators.

- *Tsetse control and trips*: screening done by another department and we (DVO Bungoma) do treatment; the ministry encourages the farmers to clear tsetse habitats. Also they encourage planting of tall trees like cypress, mango and the general agro forestry. Soil conservation, there are forest conservation officers who work to set up nurseries and work with community groups to this end. Benefits of tree planting are; water retention, no erosion, source of nutrients after decomposition, encouraging alternative methods before the use of chemicals e.g. agro forestry and constitute traditional technology-herbal control, using farmer schools.

Production is based on market requirement, and mostly European markets need those that are organic. The major constraint to production is water. Busia is encouraging water pans, where farmers collect/harvest rain water for irrigation. There is a combination of use of organic and inorganic fertilizer, composting and industrial fertilizer help the farmers to save on the money.

- *There is increase on the use of industrial fertilizers*: Farmers are able to make informed decisions and make choice.

How is your effort going to enhance future achievement

- Continuous training of farmers on the environment
- Some farmers even after training use drugs without the advice of qualified personnel, which is against the policy of the government. Community training is needed not just on the use of drugs but also on how to handle them.
- There is need to strengthen law enforcement to regulate use of livestock drugs and class one drugs should be given under instruction from trained veterinary personnel. The requirement of the government is that those who wish to dispense drugs should undergo formal training
- Retraining of field workers on diagnostics
- Verifying indigenous technical knowledge (ITKs) through research

4.2 Siaya

The activities are similar,

During the inception of projects, serious consideration for the environment should be given at the beginning. Before the use of chemicals, we need to assess the effects of the drugs to the environment to reduce the side effects. In various tsetse control methods, there are issues like habitat manipulation/modification like replacing low canopy with the high canopy. This leads to erosion since the cover is reduced in the process. Nevertheless there are constraints including the drafting of budgets which must follow the requirements of the government and is limited by time, and also the FITCA

requirements. It should be a common practice to input the services of an environmentalist when making the program and creating budget.

4.3 Teso

Angurai is a reference point when it comes to tsetse control, since it was heavily infested. The recent surveys indicate the situation has greatly improved, and as a result, cattle influx into the area has occurred. However, the vets on the ground have been diagnosing trypanosomiasis, and this might be cases of misdiagnosis.

Tobacco and cassava have increased in Angurai but since it is hilly, it might remain a habitat of tsetse in the uncleared upper part. Erosion in Angurai occurs during heavy rains and training farmers on erosion control is recommendable here. In Angurai, due to demand for wood to dry tobacco, the hilly places become a source of wood. Therefore as tobacco growing increases, destruction of forest is increasing. Cotton is a good crop that could be encouraged and even pineapple is increasing in Teso. The big question is, what should we do?

4.4 Bondo

Training should be done in variety identification of cassava due to poisoning.

Technologically, we should encourage combination and or alternation etc to get the best outcome.

There is a big problem in technology adoption, since new technologies are not usually verified.

4.5 Bungoma

Crush pens failed in groundwork and most of them are in depressions or low lands and after spraying the affluent go into the rivers

Technologies lead to classifying insects as either useful or not. Due to changing of the environments this could lead to our own extinction.

5.0 Future prospects and orientations

5.1 Building the future

Environmental concerns should be integrated to all interventions in order to mitigate the negative impacts. Approach to be used need to be put in place;

What are the main environmental interests for the future?

- The environmental component should be put in place so as not to look foreign or imposed on people. Training is needed so as to learn more about the environment.

Ministry of environment is needed at the beginning of the project. However, the issue of environment came suddenly and the response was needed urgently. There was not enough time for this.

Other issues to address include;

Soil erosion

Soil fertility

Pollution of water and food

Protection of ecosystem

Overstocking

Riverbank and water catchments area protection

Trees and forests mostly indigenous

5.2 Institutions that could be involved in environmental work

Office of the president i.e. provincial administration

NEMA

Extension workers in livestock and ministry of agriculture, NGO

Field schools networks

Ministry of environment

Research organisations

Community based organisations

Lake Victoria environmental management program

Financial institutions eg KEEP where people write proposals and get funded

Finally the chairman requested the workshop evaluation form and registration.

6.0 Evaluation and Conclusions

Majority of the attendants (>90%) agreed that the workshop offered them *adequate opportunity, to increase their awareness* (Q1) on issues relating to the environment (figure 1). As regards the involvement of the attendants to *incorporate environmental consideration in their activities* (Q2), a great number of them (>50%) felt that the workshop went a long way in guiding them towards this goals. In addition, the workshop *offered adequate opportunities to the attendants to share experiences* (Q3) with other participants according to more than 50% of those present. Although about 60% of the attendants agreed that the duration of the workshop was adequate, about 30% of the attendants were not convinced, and were of the feeling that it was short.

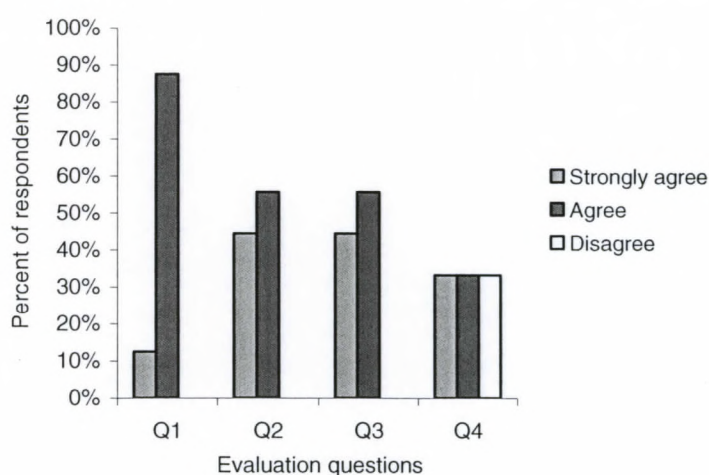


Figure 1 Response of the participants to various evaluation questions in annex 1

The impacts of individual activities to the environment received a lot of support from the audience. A great number of them (>70%) found it relevant to their daily activities and it had important influence on the perceptions and attitude towards the way they perform their work. According to them, it was the most important aspect and was rated first amongst the other issues. More than 60% of the attendants were also impressed by Dr. Maitima's presentation. Majority of these participants rated it as the number two most important feature of the workshop. Their impression ranged from the slide presentations, and the accuracy of the information that was given. In addition, a good number of people were happy about the level of participation and the objectives that were covered in the workshop.

The weaknesses that were pointed out by the participants include poor time allocation, which a good number of people were unhappy about. Poor presentation, low attendance and the workshop coming too late i.e at the end of the project were cited as some of the glaring weakness.

A number of recommendations were suggested by the participants which included; increased duration of such workshops, adequate and proper introduction, choice of venue, more audio visual presentations and enhance attendance plus increased participation of the audience. In addition, some participants were concerned that those invited to this workshop were district heads, and not the farmers who were the end users and/ or targeted for environmental awareness by these FITCA activities.

ANNEXES

Annex 1.

Participants to the Busia workshop

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Annex 2

Workshop evaluation form

1. Did the workshop offer adequate opportunities for to improve your awareness on environmental issues?
☐ Yes ☐ Fairly adequate ☐ No – *If No, explain why*
2. Did the workshop offer adequate guidance for yu to incorporate environmental considerations in your activity?
☐ Yes ☐ Fairly adequate ☐ No – *If No, explain why*
3. Did the workshop offer adequate opportunities for you to share experiences with other workshop participants
☐ Yes ☐ Fairly adequate ☐ No – *If No, explain why*
4. Was the duration of the workshop adequate?
☐ Yes ☐ Fairly adequate ☐ No – *If No, explain why*
5. List the three best features of this workshop in order of importance (the first being the most important)
(i) -----
(ii) -----
(iii) -----
6. List the three weakest features of this workshop
(i) -----
(ii) -----
(iii) -----
7. Additional comments and suggestions for future similar workshops

Annex 3

Side session by Dr. Solomon

Dr. Solomon gave a vote of thanks to Dr(s) Bernard Toutain and Joseph Maitima for organizing this particular meeting where we can update each other and take stock of our achievements since the implementation of FITCA projects in July 1999. He also thanked all the participants for the support they have given to FITCA projects and said they should be proud of the success since it has come out of their hard work.

FITCA is in five countries; Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania, and has improved livelihoods in the region through eradication of tsetse fly. The role of the Head quarter was to make sure that the project was properly evaluated and monitored. For instance the auditing firm made reviews on quarterly basis, which was very well done.

The review that was done in June 2002 was like a wake up call.

The 2003 strategy consultant revised the FITCA strategy and we are still working on their recommendation. We are waiting for another review, which will be done very soon. In addition, an official document will be produced before the end of the year to officially present FITCA's achievement.

We are bout to close the project, and exit plan is on the way where we shall hand over everything to the government. Mr. Tendwa from the ministry of livestock will highlight on how it will be done from the government side.

A lot of effort is being made to attract funding for FITCA projects so as to continue with its activities in future. A number of proposals have been submitted to donor agencies including IGAD, EU,ADB, USAID, etc, and a meeting of ministers was indeed held for this purpose.

The 9th CDF funding will start in 2005 and has a food security component. IGAD has appointed acacia consultants who are producing the final results and the process my take about 5 yrs. Another donor was the ADB and a project proposal has been submitted that we hope it will provide finances to bridge the transitional gap

In April we submitted another proposal to USAID with a component of fight against aids by reducing poverty. We have also requested the International Atomic Agency under the party strategy, for some kind of assistant. AU/IBAR has done a lot but none of this has come through. The reality however is that there is no money and therefore FITCA will have to exit. There will be 2 steering committee meetings; one of which will be held on 18th of August and the permanent secretary will attend. The second meeting will be held in the middle of September in Busia.

Dr. Solomon issued certificates to those who attended the workshop, which was held in Nairobi. These includes:

Walter Ong'eng'a

Lucy Makanga

Calorine Sikuku

Dr. Stephen Orot
Winfred Olubai

There will be display and exhibition during the steering committee meeting, which will take place in the third week of September and the permanent secretary is expected to attend.

Dr. Tendwa national coordinator

Represented the ministry of livestock and fisheries. He said the project is held in high regard due to the efforts that is attributed to the people in the field particularly the PMU, DVO and DAO. There is a possibility that some will remain since they are instrumental and a great asset to the project. The Ministry is putting up every effort to have this project continue in the lake region. The government notes there has been a significant improvement in the livestock and the farmers livelihoods in the area. Community based approach in the tnt? is commendable, and the knowledge could be transferred to other areas especially other ASAL areas that are infested with tsetse fly. The success of FITCA could be emulated in other areas. The hard work has led to a lot of achievement but the remaining work is to make sure that the successes and gains made continues beyond September 2004. The government was to allocate some 12million after the EU funding comes to an end, however it was able to allocate 11.5 million.

The structure is in place; Dr. Orot remains the project manager, and he is responsible for the finances Use of resources for the DVO must be along the work plans. Therefore they should be able to access the resources according to work plans of the project that they submitted. Note that Dr. Orot is the one responsible. If contentious issues arise then they shall be discussed in the EU? meeting. Defined activities will need to be re-planned to enhance the output of the project.

Funding

Project management (pmu)

The treasury will give out a lump sum of 11.5 million, to be distributed as follows:

Siaya 2.8 million; and additional 400,000 as FITCA operational finances specifically meant for buying drugs, and not 2millions as was requested.

Bondo 1.7 million

Bungoma 1.2 million

Busia 1.5 million

Teso 1.563 because their budget was submitted separately

Total 11.563 in this financial year

Budgetary submissions from the districts were under-requested, and the balance was therefore allocated to PMU activities.

Mr. Tendwa shall follow all issues relating to the project closely from Nairobi. He also acknowledged that this was a big success considering it came from the government.

Dr. Oloo, Liaison officer

There has been a great change in the density of tsetse from the time we started.

A national team developed an appraisal mission for PATEC? Kenya, which is about 90% FITCA and 10% PATEC.

ADB and the PS organized the documentary in terms of farmer participation, and understanding was that 41million dollars is being requested, where 38 million goes to FITCA since its concept is investment. The PS felt that if it was farmer based, then a loan could be secured and the other part could be funded from other donors.

FITCA concept has changed the thinking of the nation and has created much awareness. As such we as a team need to congratulate ourselves, although more effort is needed to maintain the success.

Comments from the district staff and PMU

Dao Busia;

- **Q:** Concerning the funding, there is a big difference in size and the amount of money allocated to Teso district. I need to know the criteria by which this was reached.
- **Ans.:** It was based on what was submitted from the districts' work plans for the GOK funding. The money was strictly allocated according to the submitted budgets.
- It is likely that people forgot what they had submitted as budgetary requests when they left.
- Busia had a lot of problems in preparing their documents and much of it was disjointed, done in bits and pieces. This could have worked against them.
- Nevertheless, this budget will be looked at later by all the concerned as a team.

Dr. Murayi Bungoma;

- **Q:** Disappointed by AI training because he recruited people for training but were told there is no training. They keep asking when it will happen, and they are now labeling him as a liar.
- **Ans.:** Arrangements were in place until the end of June meeting. Everyone was present in this meeting and it was made clear that all the activities have been suspended, and the money blocked by the donors.
- The quality of the training was questioned in the previous years and a memorandum has not been signed, but the equipment are still in the addendum?

- The extra money coming to the PMU shall be used to train those people if it actually comes through.
- **Q:** These are challenges that come after the farmers are promised something and it does not happen. For example in Transmara, farmers were promised a field trip, which they still want up to date, because it was not done.
- **Ans.:** Some of these compromises are taken to save the project from getting into a lot of confrontation. For example we had to stop many of the activities and concentrate more on report writing as was requested by EU, otherwise if we did not comply everything would have been frozen before the end of three months, meaning that we have terribly failed.
- **Q:** It is increasingly clear that vets are not allowed to manage development funds. Could it be because of Mr. Tendwa's alignment?
- **Ans.:** Department of veterinary had actually made requests for money to FITCA, but seemed to have abandoned it altogether.
- DAPO has no right to assume that all this money is his, when everyone has participated in prepared the entire project.
- **Q:** History and experience is that DAPO has not been very cooperative with vets.
- **Suggestion:** The cheques could be prepared such that both the DAPO and the department of veterinary are signatory to it to enhance transparency and accountability.
- **Ans.:** Other issues will be discussed to finer details and all suggestions and recommendations are welcome to make this undertaking a transparent one.